

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2015**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1 , 64/2 , 64/3

( OUTSIDE DELHI )

MARKING SCHEME

SET – 64/3

Sr.No.	Expected Answers/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	<p><b>Characteristics of sub-urbanisation -</b></p> <p>(i) People move away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city .</p> <p>(ii) Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city .</p> <p>Page – 91 T.B. 1</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<p><b>Factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India –</b></p> <p>(i) Religion</p> <p>(ii) Culture</p> <p>Page -34 T.B. 2</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3	<p><b>Golden Quadrilateral :-</b></p> <p>It comprises construction of 5,846 km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor to connect India’s four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai &amp; Kolkata . With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be considerably minimized .</p> <p>Page – 115 T.B. 2</p>	1
4	<p><b>Sources of water pollutants created by humans :-</b></p> <p>(i) Sewage disposal</p> <p>(ii) Urban run –off</p> <p>(iii) Toxic effluents from industries</p> <p>(iv) Run off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants</p> <p>(Any other Relevant points)</p> <p>(Any two points )</p> <p>Page - 34 T.B. 2</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5	<p>Density of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land <b>OR</b> Density of Population = <math>\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}</math></p> <p>Page – 9 T.B. 1</p>	1
6	<p>Primary activities workers are known Red Collar Workers</p> <p>Page – 63 T.B. 1</p>	1
7	<p>GERMANY</p> <p>Page – 79 T.B. 1</p>	1

8	<p><b>Population size criteria used by most countries to define urban areas –</b></p> <p>The lower limit of the population size for the settlement to be designated as urban is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 1,500 in Colombia.</li> <li>(ii) 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal</li> <li>(iii) 2,500 in USA and Thailand</li> <li>(iv) 5000 in India</li> <li>(v) 30,000 in Japan.</li> <li>(vi) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland all places with a population size of 250 persons are called urban.</li> <li>(vii) The minimum population for a city is 300 in Iceland, where as in Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons.</li> <li>(viii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three Points to be explained ) Page – 95,96 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3
9	<p><b>Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.</li> <li>(ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</li> <li>(iii) The laws of aerodynamics are used to develop faster planes.</li> <li>(iv) Any other relevant point .</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained) Page – 2 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3
10	<p><b>The development of modern towns in India :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India such as Surat , Daman, Goa, Pondichery, etc.</li> <li>(ii) The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai, Chennai &amp; Kolkata and built them in British style.</li> <li>(iii) They developed cantonment areas / towns .</li> <li>(iv) They developed hill stations .</li> <li>(v) They developed administrative and industrial towns such as Chandigarh , Bhillai</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained) Page – 34-36 T.B. 2</p>	3 x 1 = 3
11	<p><b>Values that can change the possible dark scenario of electricity –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Sustainable development of energy resources .</li> <li>(ii) The vast capacity ingenuity , innovativeness &amp; revolutionary spirit</li> <li>(iii) Maximum use of renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind, hydro geothermal and biomass.</li> <li>(iv) Optimum use of energy resources and minimum wastage .</li> <li>(v) Creating awareness</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point .</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained) Page – 80,82,83 T.B. 2</p> <p><b>It is a value based question, so answers may vary. Hence answers should be assessed on the basis of relevant views expressed by the candidates .</b></p>	3 x 1 = 3

12	<p><b>Differentiation between protective irrigation and productive irrigation -</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Protective irrigation</b></p> <p>i)It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.</p> <p>ii)Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is low.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point. (Any three points of differentiation)</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Productive irrigation</b></p> <p>i)It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.</p> <p>ii)In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is high.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point. Page-44 &amp; 45 T.B.2</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Protective irrigation</b></p> <p>i)It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.</p> <p>ii)Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is low.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point. (Any three points of differentiation)</p>	<p><b>Productive irrigation</b></p> <p>i)It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.</p> <p>ii)In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is high.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point. Page-44 &amp; 45 T.B.2</p>	3 x 1 = 3
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13	<p><b>The causes of migration of unskilled migrants from rural to urban –</b></p> <p>(i) High demand of labour in cities (ii) Low job opportunities in rural areas (iii) Unbalanced development (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x½=1½</p> <p><b>Suffering-</b></p> <p>(i) Difficulty in assimilation in to new culture and environment. (ii) Pain of separation. (iii) Menial jobs on low wages. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x½=1½ Page – 19-20 T.B. 2</p>	1½ + 1½ = 3		
14	<p><b>The trends in Population growth of the world –</b></p> <p>(i) Present population more than six billion. (ii) Grown over the years. (iii) Slow growth in early period. (iv) Fast growth during the last few hundred years. (v) Expanding world trade set the stage for rapid growth of population. (vi) Industrial revolution led to population explosion . (vii) Science and technology helped in controlling the birth rate and reducing death rate. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) Page No 12,13 TB-1</p>	5 x 1 = 5		
15	<p><b>Medical tourism-</b></p> <p>When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, It is known as medical tourism. <span style="float: right;"><b>1</b></span></p> <p><b>Scope of Medical Services for overseas patients in India –</b></p> <p>(i) About 55,000 patients from U.S.A visited India in 2005 for treatment. (ii) India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the</p>			

	<p>world.</p> <p>(iii) World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities of India .</p> <p>(iv) Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. <b>4x1</b> (Any four points to be explained.) Page – 63 T.B. 1</p>	1 + 4 = 5
16	<p><b>Commercial livestock rearing –</b></p> <p>Organized and capital intensive is called commercial live stock rearing. <b>1</b></p> <p>Characteristics –</p> <p>(i) Associated with western cultures.</p> <p>(ii) Ranches cover large areas.</p> <p>(iii) The number of animals in the pastures is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.</p> <p>(iv) Only one type of animal is reared</p> <p>(v) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point <b>4x1</b> (Any four points to be explained) Page - 33 &amp; 34 T.B. 1</p>	1+4=5
17	<p>Panama Canal . <b>1</b></p> <p><b>Characteristics of the Panama Canal -</b></p> <p>(i) Constructed across Panama Isthmus.</p> <p>(ii) U.S.A. purchased 8 kms. area to construct the canal.</p> <p>(iii) 72 kms. long</p> <p>(iv) It has six lock systems.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. <b>4x1</b> (Any four point to be explained) Page 74, 75 T.B.1</p>	1 + 4 = 5
18	<p><b>Migration –</b></p> <p>Migration is the movement of people for the specific purpose from one place to another in the country or to a foreign country. <b>1</b></p> <p><b>Economic consequences of migration in India –</b></p> <p>(i) Economic benefit for the source region.</p> <p>(ii) For thousands of the poor villagers of Bihar , U.P., Orissa , Andhra Pradesh etc., remittance works as life blood for their economy.</p> <p>(iii) Earns lot of foreign exchange.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) <b>2x1</b></p> <p><b>Demographic consequences of migration in India –</b></p> <p>(i) Leads to redistribution of population.</p> <p>(ii) Urban areas grow from the rural migration.</p> <p>(iii) Imbalance in age and sex composition in both source and recipients regions.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained ) <b>2x1</b> Page 15, 20, TB 2</p>	1+2+2=5

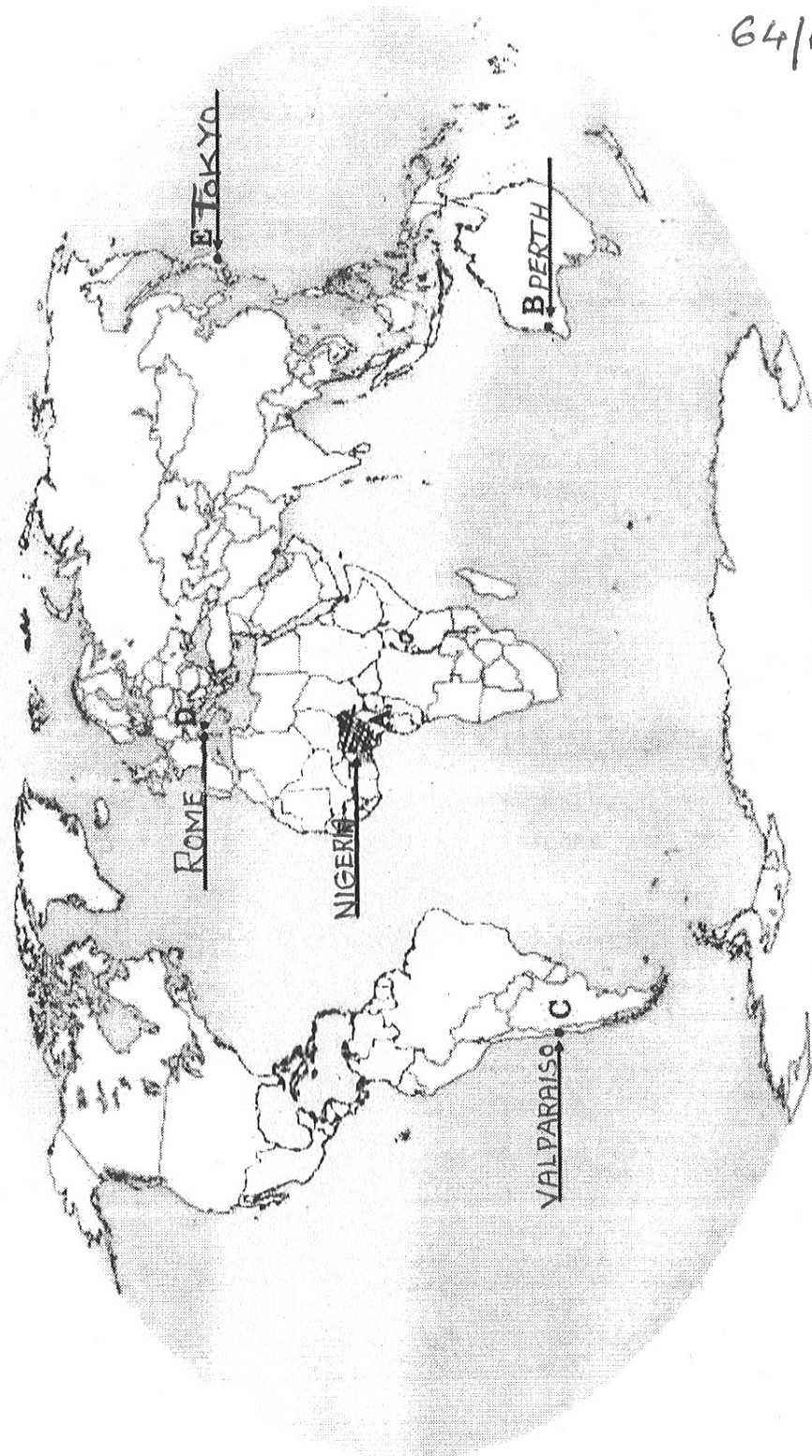
19	<p><b>Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together –</b></p> <p>(i) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853.  (ii) Indian Railways network is more than 64,000 kms.  (iii) It connects people of different regions through its sixteen (16) zones .  (iv) Mahatma Gandhi said “ Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India’s freedom struggle “.  (v) People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each other using Indian Railways .  (vi)Any other relevant point.  (Any five points to be explained with suitable examples)  Page – 118 T.B. 2</p>	5 x 1 = 5
20	<p><b>Importance of Food grains in Indian agricultural economy –</b></p> <p>(i) These crops occupy about two-third of total cropped area in the country.  (ii) Food grains are dominant crops in all parts of the country .  (iii)Food grains are classified as cereals and pulses.  (iv)Any other relevant point.  (Any two points to be explained) <b>2x1</b></p> <p><b>Characteristics of Rice Cultivation :-</b></p> <p>(i) Rice is a staple food .  (ii) It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas.  (iii) It has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.  (iv) India is the second largest rice producer in the world .  (v)Any other relevant point. <b>3x1</b>  (Any three points to be described) Page – 45 T.B. 2</p>	2 + 3 = 5
21	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of the <b>World</b> .</p> <p><b>Note :</b> The following Questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates-</b>  (21.1) Nigeria / Niger  (21.2) Perth and Sydney  (21.3) Valparaiso  (21.4) Auckland  (21.5) New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City (any one)  Page –72,73,78,99 T.B. 1</p>	5 x 1 = 5

22	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of <b>India</b> .</p> <p><b>Note :</b> The following Questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired Candidates-</b></p> <p>(22.1) Rajasthan</p> <p>(22.2) Assam</p> <p>(22.3) Mangalore / Mangaluru</p> <p>(22.4) Rourkela</p> <p>(22.5) Amritsar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 152, 54, 81, 88, 132    T.B.-2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">5 x 1 = 5</p>
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प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

64/1, 64/2, 64/3.



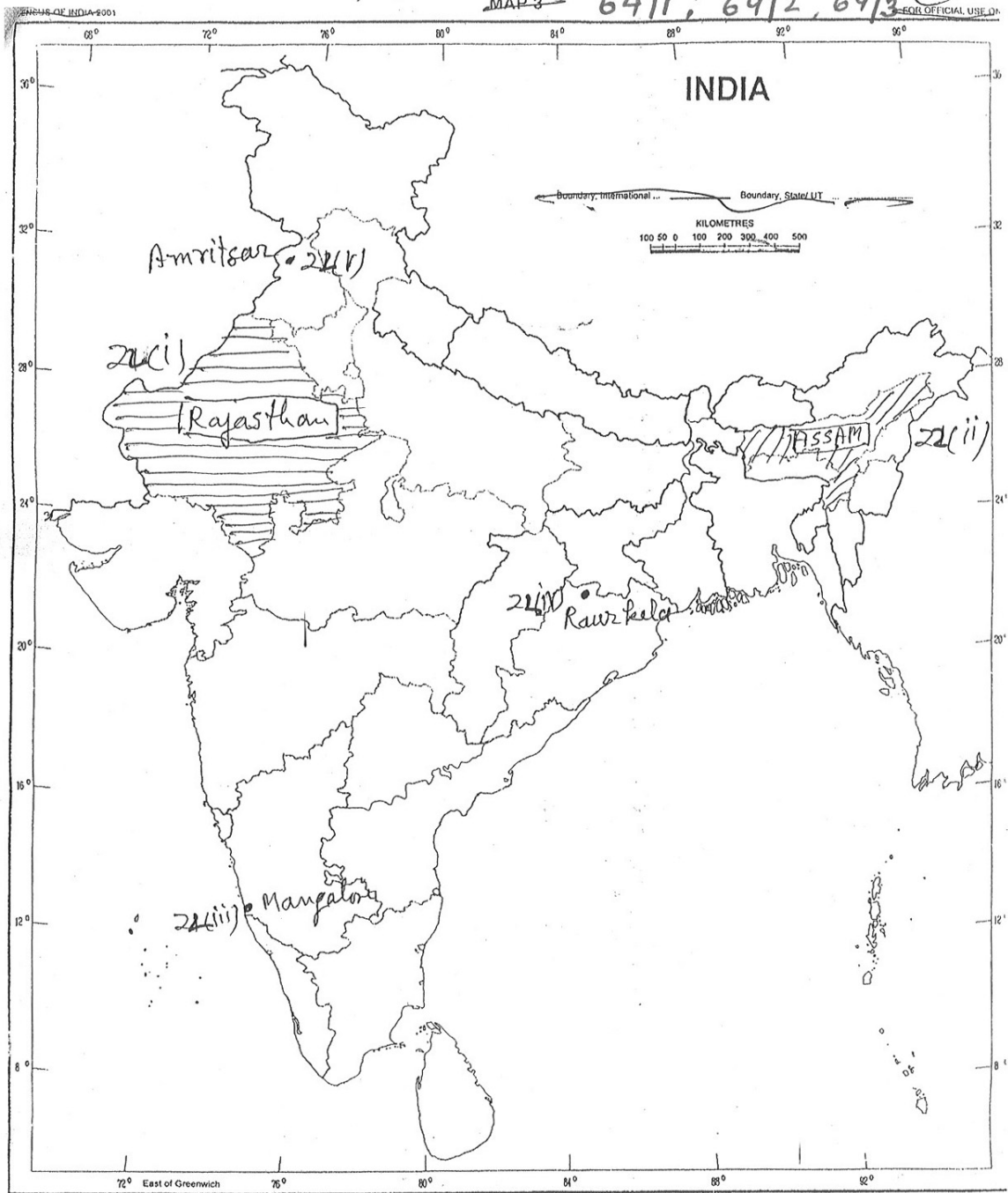
B) Marking Scheme Ans of Q.No 27

(9)

MAP 3

64/1, 64/2, 64/3

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.  
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.  
The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but have yet to be verified.  
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